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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends loar-ing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1900

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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tury Commissioner—EFWARD B. STURGES.

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"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."-William Jennings Bryan in a Speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Delivered Sept. 16, 1896.

Promises Not Kept.

HE STATEMENT of the Times that bituminous coal is taking the place of anthracite in this section, our contemporary citing three local instances, is correct and not surprising. There has never been a moment when the assurance of the Indianapolis leaders that they had power to prevent the soft coal from taking the place of the hard in ease of a strike had substantial foundation. It was contradicted by their own admission that labor in the soft coal territory is regulated by yearly scales or contracts, which manifestly could not be broken by them without perfidy. Those contracts contain no clauses defining the territory in which bituminous coal shall be sold, It is not the place or duty of the United Mine Workers of America to say to any employer who pays wages satisfactory to his men where the articles produced by that labor shall or where it shall not be sold; any attempt to enforce a dictation of this character would subject it to the immediate hostility of every intelligent citizen of the

of our community to throw up their employment and join the miners of the lower coal fields in a tie-up of anthracite production the strike leaders who came here from the soft coal regions have made many premises. One was that no soft coal would be allowed to enter an anthracite market. This promise has not been kept and it could not have been kept. It was a case of deception, pure and simple, and the proof is at hand in rolling billows of pitchy soft coal smoke in the very heart of the anthracite region. It stands to reason that if the bituminous can enter Scranton it can penetrate anywhere. Another promise was that the tie-up would be general. Our figures from the Lehigh and Schuylkill collieries. which are absolutely accurate, show that this, also, has not been kept. It is now doubtful if it can be kept. Failure to keep it removes all possibility of a successful general strike and leaves to the industrious miners of this region who have homes to keep up and families to support no substantial basis of argument for putting their loved ones to further sacrifice.

The number of men who are "mis quoted" these days would diminish if there was less careless talking.

Bryan and Absalom.

HE RECENT speech of Mr. Bryan, delivered at St. Louis, against trusts, in which, to the extent of saveral thousand words, he elaborated Boss Croker's complaint that the trusts are ruining the chances of young men, was prefaced as follows: The lament of David over Aberlon is one of the most pathetic passages of the Old Testa ment. The fact that the son was in redellion against civil as well as parental authority did not shake the father's affection, and the auxhors query, "Is the young man, Absolom, safe!" im-gers in the memory of all who study the life of the great Hebrew king. And, yet, the in-terest which David felt in his sun, Absolom, has

its parallel in the more than 10,000,000 famil which make up the American people. Mr. Bryan is not, however, the only western orator familiar with the Old Testament and ready in its application to present conditions. Another close student of the Bible is Congressman Robert G. Cousins, of Iowa, and this is how he interprets the Absalom

incidents I observe that Mr. Bryan manifests great sym pathy and anxiety about the welfare of the "young man Absalom." If I recall correctly the career of young Absalom, he was a compitator and made war against his country. After first prompting his servants to kill his own brother, he inspired a revolution by standing at the gates of the city and making populistic speeches, palavering the people and arousing complaints, and among other things he said: "Oh, that I were made judge of the land." And he sent out spice throughout all the tribes of Ierael, saying, "As soon as we hear the sound of the trumpet, then yo shall say, Absa-

lom reigneth in Hebron."

Finally came the battle in the woods of Eph enim, and, although the kind old father David had cautioned his generals to deal gently with the young man Absalom, they cleaned him out house, foot and dragoons, and the last we hear of the young man is that his head was caught in the bough of an oak tree and he was taken up between heaven and earth, and even the

out from under him and ran away. Young Absa-tion hung there awhile, hoping to run for the presidency again, but a sound money Democrat by the name of Josh fired three darks into im and since that time he has not had such

I am glad Mr. Bryan has found a new protoypo in history. It will greatly relieve the riends of Abraham Lincoln. But the Absalom emperaments and doctrines are poor exemplar for the rising generation. Whenever a young man gets to training with the negative element of mankind he soon becomes a hopeless pessi nist, and, instead of helping progress and the humelancholy resolutions at the tail-end of the

A cheaper dollar is a poor motto for either outh or old age. There are plenty of opporide. There has never been such an age and a country as this in which to succeed, preided the young man does not waste his tim omplaining and does not let the thunder of on is the sour milk of this generation. It is the food of fault-finders, the nourishment of sischief and misanthropy.

It is safe to predict that Colonel Bryan will drop Absalom from his repertoire of parables.

Ex-Senator Olney hit the nail on the head when he said: "If one citizen may properly withhold his vote, logically, all may, and all the wheels of government be stopped." It is, therefore, discouraging to learn that Mr. Olney has not voted in three years and is not now registered so he can vote at the coming election.

Democracy's Cost to the Farmer. HE LOSSES to the agricul-

tural interests of the United States out of the free trade tariff experiment of 1894-1897 were tremendous and mounted up into billions. Let us undertake the vast computation of them by starting with 1892, a year of hitherto unequaled prosperity, brought about in great measure by the splendid workings of the McKinley tariff in 1890. As a basis of reckoning we will take the total home consumption of wheat and orn for the five years commencing with 1892 and ending with 1896. From the official reports of the United States we glean the following facts:

The per capita consumption of wheat fell off from 5.91 bushels in 1892, a Mc-Kinley tariff year, to 3.41 bushels in 1884, the first year of the Wilson tariff, and the total consumption of wheat in those memorable "lean years" fell off 211,866,196 bushels. As to corn the result was still more startling. From a per capita consumption of 30.33 bushels in 1892, the average fell to 14.73 bushels in 1896. The loss in the value or the wheat crops in the United States during 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896 was \$300,822,581, or nearly one-third of the total value of the crops for the four years, when compared with the value of the wheat crops in 1892. The total decreased farm value of the corn rors of the four years aggregated \$363,725,658, making a total loss of \$664,558,239 on the farm values of the cheat and corn crops of the United States during these four years of low tariff as compared with the farm value of those crops in 1892.

But this is not all. The losses on four years ending March 4, 1897, were red under the direction of Secretary In calling upon the anthracite miners J. Sterling Morton, the free trade secretary of agriculture during President Cleveland's last term:

			Decrease
	Year.	Total value.	from 1893,
January January January January January	1, 1894, 1, 1895, 1, 1896,		\$ 312,589,623 664,669,375 755,589,595 828,092,665

the four low-tur-83,500,023,908 iff years flag-furler and a free silverite but McKinley. also a free trader. His election to the presidency would mean, among other evils, a period of desperate and expensive tinkering with the tariff.

the only effective anti-trust laws in heathen China. existence have been enacted by Repub-

Bryan's Wrong Tack.

(By Hon, Marlin E. Olmstead.) RYAN IS NOT having much success distracting attention from the free silver issue by discussing alleged imperialism. The more he talks on that subject, the fewer votes he will get. They glory in the increased respect which the events occurring under the present Republican administration has caused to be shown and felt for the ting by all the peoples of the world. and they don't want it pulled down in the Philippines or anywhere else, His promise to abandon the Philipplnes in the event of his election is not well received by the people, in view of the fact that it was through his influence that enough silver senators

voted for the treaty with Spain, by which the Philippines were acquired, to secure the necessary two-thirds vote. in the senate to make its ratification possible. They think there must have been some lack of honesty of purpose either then, when he was in favor of acquiring the Philippines, or now, when he promises to abandon them. His constitutional argument that we have no right to govern the Filipinos without their consent does not carry much weight in view of Democratic precedents in repeated acquisitions of territory by purchase from Russia,

Mexico, France and even Spain, with-

out reference to the consent of the

people in the acquired territory. The free silver solicitude for the consent of the Tagal Indians to their government by the United States is quite inconsistent with Mr. Bryan's slience upon the subject of recent occurrences in several Democratic states, as, for instance, in Mississippi, where, by constitutional enactments, less than 25,000 people are permitted to vote out of a population of 1,500,000. To be precise, 22,365 men in 1898 were permitted to vote for and elect seven members of congress, and about the same number will elect nine members in the electoral college this year, who will vote Democratic mule that he was riding slipped for Mr. Bryan, and neither they nor he

will trouble themselves about the consent of the disfranchised population of that commonwealth. The outrages upon the rights of 'the governed' in South Carolina perpetrated in the congressional elections in 1898 and already perpetrated in 1900 in North From the Brooklyn Eagle. Carolina by the methods by which the adoption of the new disfranchising constitutional provision was secured, involving violence and bloodshed, as Bryan. While he discourses fluently upon every other conceivable topic, he is significantly slient upon this.

The people are not deceived. They know that free coinage of silver and free trade are still the real issues and that Bryan stands for both. If it were generally believed that there is any danger of the triumph of Bryan and free silver in the coming election I should look for the immediate stagnation of business and great financial disturbance and depression. The great mass of people do not look upon such a contingency as possible, and perhaps in that fact lies the greatest danger, as some may vote for him who otherwise would not, and some, feeling that the country is safe, will fall to vote at all. But if all who really wish Bryan defeated come out and vote against him his vote will be much smaller than it was four years ago.

"The resources of the United States n everything found in the temperate zones are inexhaustible and practically untouched. Modern machinery and the genius of the American people can always produce more of the products and manufactures of the temperate zone than the people can use. These islands under American control and enterprise will produce vastly more tropical products than they can consume. The interchange of the products of the farm, the mine, and the factory for the sugar, coffee, tobacco, fruits, and other products of these islands will give employment to millions in the United States as well as in the islands The storm of criticism and the rancorous vituperation of disappointed ambition will soon pass away, and when the American people are in full njoyment of the new acquisitions they will view them as serenely and with as much satisfaction as they now contemplate the teeming population and the wonderful productions of the countries acquired during the administrations of Jefferson, Monroe and Polk, and posterity will wonder why any body could have opposed the rich inheritance which the war against Spanish cruelty brought to the United States, as they now wonder why it was that the acquisitions of territory which we have heretofore made were opposed by persons otherwise considered sane and sensible."-Senator

"Until congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will I shall use the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United the values of farm animals during the States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightly enormous. The following figures are floats. No effort will be spared to build taken from pages 574, 575, 576 and 577 up the waste places desolated by war of the Yearbook of the United States and by long years of misgovernment. department of agriculture, 1897, pre- We shall not wait for the end of strife continue, as we have begun, to open the schools and the churches, to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and agriculture, and in every way in our power to make these people whom Providence has brought within our jurisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance. Our flag has never waved over any community but in blessing, I believe the Filipinos will soon recognize the fact that it has not lost its gift of benediction in its world-wide William Jennings Bryan is not only journey to their shores."-President

Two more Dowle elders have been mobbed in the Christian town of Mansfield, Ohio, where they had been forbidden to preach. The Dowie elders It is rather unkind in Senator Hanna are now probably wondering what sort to remind Mr. Bryan at this time that of a reception they would receive in

> There is a suspicion that the move ment on foot to renew aggressive missionary work in China at once is fathered by enthusiasts who intend to direct the work of missionaries by cable and letter from the home office,

Even England is having trouble with inti-imperialists.

M'KINLEYISMS.

"Mr. Lincoln was right when, speaking of the lack men, he said that the time might come when they would help preserve and extend freecen among those who have given liberty in 'mba to an oppressed people,"

"A government like ours rests upon the intelgence, morality and patriotism of the people. These constitute our strength; and in a history f more than a bundred years filled with great chievements and marked by unparalleled pro-ress, they have never falled."

"I leave you with this one word; Keep on ou will solve your own problem. Be patient, a progressive, be determined, by honest, be Godearing, and you will win, for no effort fails that ias a stout, honest, earnest heart behind it."

"The Philippines, like Cuba and Porto Rico were intrusted to our hands by the war, and to that great trust, under the Providence of od and in the name of human progress and ivilization, we are committed."

"The home is the foundation of good indiddual life and of good government. "It is not a question of keeping the islands of

he East, but of leaving them." THE CANDIDATE.

"Il promise you sunshine, FH promise you rain 'Il promise you tabulous prices for grain; I'll promise you music by day and by night; I'll promise you beauty and aweetness and light Let's look to the future and ponder no more On the numerous things I have promised before Twas mentioned when first my career I began I am an exceedingly promising man

I will flatter your fancy and nourish you With limitless wealth from

Come, pledge me a rote ere I part from the And I'll fling you a promise with predigal grace! You'll find I don't falter whate'er be the boon-A resebud in winter; a snew storm in June; The health of a peasant; the pomp of a king-In abort, I will premise you any old thing

Some Opinions on the Present Strike

T HAT A MAN cannot throw up a place and hold on to it, at the same time hold on to it, at the same time, ought to be plain. But it is not plain to hundreds of thousands of men. That a place one man leaves snother is free to take ought to be well as deprivation of constitutional plain. But it is not plain to hundreds of thourights, do not enlist the sympathy of sands of men. The failure to realize two truths so plain as these makes all the trouble of any It malow nearly every large strike auso or an occasion of violence, involving viota, killings, woundings, destruction of property and other like results. It makes a strike a war between capital and labor, as they are called, though labor is capital and though the care, use et employment of capital involves labor in no

Either these two truths will have to be be specied or abandoned. If they are respected, strikes may continue to be possible, but they will cease to be violent. Wherever they have been abandoned, the result has been due to the ecourse to violence, generally marked by the eatures set forth. The centrary to these truths s that a man has a property in a place and but, when he ceases to use that property by aving that place, his property does not et but remains in him. The contention further goes to a claim that any one who assumes that The contention further place does so, as a robber, at the peril of his life, and can rightly be injured or killed. This entention is maintained only as to places of which the occupants unite in various forms or rganizations, or unions, as they are There is no clerk who claims property in place, but there is hardly a car conductor, a miner, a ain man or any of the mechanics formed into nions who fall to claim it. The matter cana fact. As a fact it has a vital relation prevail and one of which, out in the engl regions

The forces there are divided into men who est class have forced into striking, into those ced to do so, and into outsiders who are as plying for the places which the strikers have left, but which they still claim belong to them ome of those who have voluntarily struck, hav ing abandoned mining, have not, however, be-They have set to work forcing others t trike who do not want to do so and violently sterfering with those who are asking for the abor which they have thrown up. The char eteristic of the situation is violence. The selong to men, if they are union labor men, to have and to hold, whether they use them or not, and to men who have a right to destroy any thers who seek those places. Men have go o be educated out of that idea, or the comunity has got to be educated into it. The ther cause of civil war can be, for these strike

If more are to be educated out of that idea is high time effort was made to do so. ne community is to be educated into it, it being time that effort was made in that direction The subject cannot be dismissed. The mernet that it is forced on view in the heat of a esidential election, and that use is knavishit nade of it by demagagues and office-scokers, incidental. Nor is the fact that this strike ocurs in good times surprising. Good times anke strikes. Strikes are a form of insistence wage-earners upon a larger share of pros rity than employers have conceded to them strike on a rising market in a prosperou me is strategically wise from the military Surprise at these facts is the result of not thinking. Thinking should ereate sur prise that any one is surprised by recourse to strikes in times of prosperity.

A nation penerally refuses to book at thing absolutely. It prefers to consider them, as it ays, "practically." This tendency accounts for the prevailing demand for the settlement of this and other strikes by "arbitration." One trouble thout arbitration is that not enough things are chether a man can have a place and leave it too; whether, leaving it, be has a right to kil any one who tries to get it. In short, proper a place is not put out to arbitration and thus ne gist, or the substance, or the bottom priniple under every strike is avoided, and will be voided, until that is put out to arbitration. To rift of America toward compromise thus make difficult to start with, frequently ot a flat failure, and conclusive of nothing po nament in any circumstances. There will be a property in place until our government shall made a socialism. That will not be done to veral presidential elections, to say the least,

The coal strike is today at what is called it 'orisis.'* That is to say the peace forces of the state, in the form of constables, sheriff cir deputies and militia, are dealing with th iolence which has been started. Of course home forces of peace will win. Whether t clitical motive at the bottom of this stril cill gain or lose votes for the side making us f it cannot be determined. All that can b etermined from the past is that, because but og, maybem and killing have been started herefore, this strike will fail. But the set ement of the matter on a lasting basis or ti-llotment of praise or blame to either side can not be made now, simply for the reason that confronted with violence, the American people top thinking about anything else, until that a brought to an end. And when it is brought to an end, they are often of such a volatile, ompassionate or changeable temperament that hey prefer to think of other matters, in order get rid of the questions which strikes rade

From the Rochester Post-Express

The public authorities must maintain order and if the civil authorities are not sufficient, the id of the military authorities must be called n. No body of men, no matter how just may se their grievances, can be allowed to interfe with the right of other men to work, and usual and kill them. That crime cannot be tolerated without an abandonment of the principles upon which civilized society is based,

rom the Pittsburg Dispatch.

While there may be dispute as to whether he shooting was necessary the affirmative pre-comption is created by the report that the first that was fired from the crowd. However that may be it is certain that the shooting would not have taken place had it not been for the spirit which threatens with violence those wh exercise their individual liberty of working. This necessitates the renewal of the warning to the strikers that if they desire the public sympa-thy and support they must respect the law and the rights of others. They have had the strong sympathy of the people at large heretofore. If they resort to force or countenance the violent acts of the ignorant and passionate they will inevitably alienate the popular sympathy for the sufficient reason that he who violates the aw attacks the whole people.

From the Chicago Record. that the attempt to better their condition by striking cannot be divested of an objectionable attempt to interfere with the rights of those who

From the Washington Star. The miners' union does not include all of the est workers in the anthracite district. Many of the men have refused to organize, being astished in twenty-five men have refused to organize, being satisfied with their concilition and the means afforded to secure reduces of grievances. These men have in large measure refused to leave the diggling, and in consequence the atrike has been threatined with early failure. This fact has coraged the more radical strikers, who have found make to frighten and physically prevent the nion from working. The inevitable consequence of this working. The inevitable consequence of this procedure was the rioting at Shenandoah, leading to a fatal encounter between the sheriff's nesse and the mobs of strikers and hangers-on. The situation had evidently grown desperate and stringent measures were needed to prevent the town and perhaps the whole region from becoming the scene of utter anarchy. The leaders of the Arike should discourage further efforts to keep the working miners out of the diggings

by violent methods which will precipitate other encounters with bloody results.

From the Lancaster New Era.

As solemn and serious an agreement as man can make with man exists between the Markle Bros. and their coal brine employes. Labor Agitator Mitchell is moving heaven and earth to persuade the miners to bresh that sacred one pact. Who would put confidence in such a man's promises? No wonder all the mine operators decline to have anything to do with him!

From the Philadelphia Press,

On the strength of very strong representation from a number of responsible people nearest the scene of action the governor has ordered state troops to the turbulent coal region. They are there for police duty. Only open violence threats of violence will bring them into action, None but those strikers who intend to break the law and use force and menaces to carry their point has any reason to object to the presence of the state guard in the anthracite coal region. It is open to the strikers to use persuasion to attain their purpose. All the resources of lan-guage and example are at their service; but law of the state, and all the authority and power of the state must be employed to compel them to keep within the law.

From the Philadelphia Record, The first gun in the gigantic coal strike has been fired, and the hapless victim was a little girl. For this crime the responsibility will rest in about equal proportions with the great corporations that have reduced their miners to wretched existence and the professional labor lenders who invite their followers year after year to hopeless strikes.

BOILED DOWN.

The "tael," which is, strictly speaking, weight and not a coin, differs in various cities and provinces of China, the weight of silver soints than at others. By common consent, rather than from its intrinsic value, the Halkt varies in value at different times, it is quoted n a recent consular report at 72 cents in gold.

There is a school of music in Detroit whose record is its recommendation. Within five years thirteen teachers, women, have resigned to get The principal says the exhibit will has been given by several other teachers.

A parliamentary campaign in Great Britain, overing an area only a little larger than Texas, and lasting only a few weeks, costs \$10,000,000, or about the cost of an American presidentiaal Rubies, when fine, are from five to ten tim

more valuable than diamonds of the same weight, A 4-carat ruby may be worth from \$7,000 to \$15,000. A 10-carat ruby recently sold for It is estimated that the population of Berlin will complete the 2,000,000 figure by the end of

1902. The present population is about 1,843,000.

Mercereau & Connell

JEWELERS Temporarily at 139 PENN AVE

CONTINUED

FIRESALE

And Bargains in Jewelry, Silverwear, Etc

Not Damaged

Our full force of workmen at work again, as usual.

Watch Repairing and all kinds Jewelry Repairing and promptly.

Each contestant falling to secure one of these special rewards will be given ten (10) per cent. of all the money he or she turns in. GOD BLESS THE STATE OF

"Don't Swear"

If you haven't the proper office supplies. Come in and give us a triak We have the largest and most complete line of office supplies in Northastern Pennsylvania.

If it's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and nonogram stationery.

Engraving done Reynolds Bros GARMENTS Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.

****** ewis & STAMPED ON A SHOE

Means It's O. K.

Many people ask, What's in a name? Shakespeare says that a rose would smell as sweet by any other name. But in trade a name means very much. We claim and there are thousands who will say the same thing, that our name stamped on a shoe means that the shoe is the best of its kind. The best at the price. the non-striking miners and has reached that point where violence is used. Thus the issue becomes as to whether the working miners shall be protected by the public authorities in their effort to work. It is unfortunate for the strikers that the attempt to better their condition has Why? Because our name represents a life work in the shoe busi-



Lewis & Rellly Shoes

For Gentlefive different styles. 8 kinds prices. of Leather.

§Tribune's Educational Contest

The Tribune is going to give scholarships and other special rewards to the ten persons who will be most successful and attain the highest number of points in its Educational Contest. By scholarships is meant a full course of study, paying the tuition charges in each, and in the cases of the two leading scholarships, The & Tribune will not only pay all tuition charges but will also pay the board of the fortunate winners during the life of the scholarship, covering four and three years respectively.

In addition to the ten special rewards, and in order to compensate those who may enter upon this work and not be successful in obtaining one of these, The Tribune will give to every one who succeeds in obtaining subscribers under the terms of this contest ten (10) per cent. of all the money from subscrip-

tions they may succeed in winning for it. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to "Editor of the Educational Contest, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa." The Tribune will be pleased to answer any inquiries for additional information and urges those interested to write if in doubt on any

RULES OF THE CONTEST SPECIAL REWARDS.

Scholarship in Bicomstarg State Normal School (3) years in-cluding fuition and board.... 600

4. Course in Plano Instruction at Scranton Conservatory of Mu-sic

Colombia Bicycle, Chainless,

1900 model (on exhibition at Conrad Brothers', 243 Wyo-ming avenue) 6. Scholarship in Scranten Business College, commercial course...

Solid Gold Watch, lady's or gen-tleman's (on exhibition at Eu-gene Schimpfi's, 217 Lacka-wanna avenue)

9. Tele-Photo Cycle Poco B. Camera, 4x5 (on exhibition at the Griffin Art company, 299 Wyoming avenue) 10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at La-gene Schimpf's, 317 Lacka-wanna avenue)

The special rewards will be given to

of points. Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to the Scranton Tribune as follows:

One Months' Subscription ... \$.50 Three Months' Subscription. . 1.25 Six Months' Subscription ... 2.50 One Year's Subscription 5.00 12

The contestant with the highest num-ber of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the re-maining rewards, and so on through the

Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent of all money he or she turns in.

All subscriptions must be paid in ad Only new subscribers will be counted.

No transfers can be made after credit

All subscriptions, and the eash to pay for same, must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers may be sent to the subscribers at once.

Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office ,or will be sent by mail. The contest will close promptly at 5 o'clock Saturday evening, September 29, 1500.

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Fall Opening

Infant's Wear

We have just received and now have on exhibition the finest line of

BABY

Shown in years.

New Coats, New Caps and Bonnets, New Hoods, Vei's,

In fact, everything essential to a baby's complete outfit, We have just opened a magnificent line of

Mitts, Bootees,

Infants' Long and Short Dresses and Skirts.

In fine Dimity, Nainsook and Cambric, handsomely trimmed in lace and embroidery, besides a full line of the plainer sorts; all at tempting

510-512